

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer contributors, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscription to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES.—RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In removing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence in relation to every subject connected with the Army, Navy, Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will be accepted with prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication or any return therefor. Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 29, 1891.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any non-subscriber who sends a copy of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly family papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

A 520-PAGE BOOK

AND

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

One Year for Only \$1.30.

We have arranged with the publishers of "Youman's Dictionary of Every-Day Wants" to ship with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, for one year, a copy of this book. The dictionary is a closely-printed book of 520 pages, containing articles on 20,000 heads, embracing recipes of known merit upon every conceivable subject, such as housekeeping, medicines, farming, stock-raising, tree culture, gardening, mining, building, hunting, trapping, fishing, and stuffing birds, cooking, toilet, tarrary, painting and papering, working metals, navigation, sailing, steam engines, boilers, pottery, charcoal, bricks, drainage, horse-training, and doctoring, etc.

It is useless to attempt to enumerate even a hundredth part of this great encyclopedia, which covers every branch of the work and wants of daily life.

It is the result of the life work of the late Prof. Youman, who probably had more general knowledge about common things than any American since Dr. Franklin.

We do not disguise the fact that this book is only one way—that is, in connection with a subscription for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year. They will both be mailed, post-paid, to any address for \$1.30. The book is equal to a great library. We feel safe in saying that no collection of 1,000 volumes could be made that would contain the amount of useful information which has been gathered together in this one volume by Prof. Youman.

Owing to a technicality in the postal laws, it cannot be sent in this combination, except in a paper cover. It will sell, however, for the same price as it would in cloth. The cloth-bound edition, containing only the same matter, will cost at any book store about \$4.00.

We hope our readers will not fail to take advantage of this remarkable opportunity, the like of which will probably not occur again in years. The number, only \$1.30 for both the book and the paper for one year.

OUR GREAT WATCH-DOG.

We cannot call the attention of our readers to the great watch dog which appears in another column. This is really the best of all watch dogs ever made by any paper. The watch dog is simply the best made anywhere in the world, and owing to a break in the watch trust we are able to offer them for a fraction of what they have been heretofore selling at. How long this break will last no one can tell, so it behooves every one who wants a high-class watch at an undependably low price to take immediate advantage of the offer.

THERE is no doubt that for months Secretary Blaine was a very sick man, with all the chances apparently against his recovery. Nor is there any doubt now that he is rapidly recovering his health, and will probably be better than he has been for years. He has safely passed the grand climacteric that generally comes to men at his age, and his friends may now confidently look forward to many years of brilliant activity and usefulness for him.

The country has 40,000,000 acres of wheat against 36,087,000 in 1890. The average product was 15 bushels per acre, against 11.1 in 1890. This will make the total yield above 600,000,000 bushels, against 399,262,000 in 1890, and the total valuation in Chicago \$600,000,000, or more, against \$399,262,000 in 1890. Henry Clews & Co. estimate the total valuation of our grain crops this year at \$1,636,944,542, an increase of \$438,611,002 over the valuation for 1890.

SONS OF VETERANS.

should make an effort to extend the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE among the brethren. It is the best Sons of Veterans paper in the country, gives more and later news concerning the Order than any other, and is the National organ of the Order. It is a splendid family paper and should be a weekly visitor in every household.

THE PENSION-HATERS' PROGRAM.

Have our readers studied carefully the pension-haters' program, which we published last week? If they have not, they have neglected a duty to themselves and their comrades. If they have not, they are far from being as keenly alive to the protection of their interests as their enemies are in assailing them. The program is the result of much thought and cunning scheming to produce something that will look fair to the general public, and yet deliver a fatal stab to the pension system. Let us reproduce and analyze it:

1. Repeal the disability feature of the pension law, so that no man shall be entitled to a pension unless he is actually disabled by disease or accident, and not by the ordinary wear and tear of life.

2. Repeal all pensions granted by special acts of Congress, excepting those granted to widows of soldiers who died in the service of the United States. Under our present exceedingly liberal pension laws, all who cannot obtain a pension by regular application should be excluded.

3. Repeal all pensions to soldiers who are awarded only \$2 or \$1 per month. Such pensions imply no disability as should be necessary to obtain a pension.

4. Every pensioned soldier who holds a civil office, National, State or local, that pays a larger salary than his pension should have his pension suspended during his official term.

5. Every soldier provided for in a Soldier's Home should receive no pension while under care. If his disability was caused by military service, and he has a dependent family, it should be provided for.

6. The attorney or pension agent for every pension case should be reduced to \$1 for each application, and no fee whatever should be allowed any agent or attorney. The law should also be revised every pension already granted, on application of any citizen presenting probable cause for such inquiry.

The first clause would add the pauper stigma to every pension granted. No man is to be allowed a pension who is not absolutely without means. He must declare himself a pauper before his claim will be considered at all. This is immoral, degrading, and dishonorable. Immoral, because it will put a premium on vice and shiftlessness. The man who has been industrious and provident, and secured a little home or a small farm, will be denied a pension, while he who has been idle, drunken, and profligate will be given one. Degrading, because it makes pensions nothing but alms, instead of the payment of a just debt. Dishonorable, because it will be a flagrant violation of the Government's contract with the soldier to provide for him in case he was disabled. It is thus injurious from every point of view. The provision about "soldiers who have rendered actual military service" means simply nothing. No man can get upon the rolls now who has not "performed actual military service."

The second clause would restrict all special pensions to the widows of a few high officers. All veterans whose cases were rejected under the narrow and stringent construction of liberal laws would be denied an appeal to the justice of Congress. Such a provision would simply fill the land with monuments to the Nation's cruelty, ingratitude, and injustice.

The third clause would cut off all pensions of \$4 a month and under. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has long urged the abolition of these miserably small pensions by raising them to a more adequate figure. But insufficient as they are, they are still a great help to thousands who can do something for their own support. They provide for them the rent of rooms, or medicines, or school books for their children, or little articles of food, clothing or fuel, which in many cases they would have to go without were it not for these slender stipends. Great as the needs of the pensioners may be, and great as is the justice of their claims for higher ratings, this is all that they may have been under the Cleveland Administration, seemed frequently organized to deny pensions altogether, or where this was impossible, to cut them down to the lowest figure. The program speaks of our "exceedingly liberal pension laws," but when it was once entered upon there would be no such thing as liberality in pension laws. A claimant would be very lucky if he got so much as \$2 a month, no matter how great his disability and his dependence were.

The fourth clause would take away either the pension or the salary of every veteran who chanced to get elected or appointed to any office or place. If he should be appointed a Postmaster at some cross-roads he must have his meager salary deducted from his pension. If he should get a place as watchman or messenger in some courthouse or police station at a few dollars a month, either his wages or his pension would have to go. He could not serve on the jury, or act as Constable, without losing either his fees or his pension. This is a cruel absurdity. Pensioners can have no connection whatever with any present employment. They are payment for services rendered long ago; they are the fulfillment of an old contract that no new condition of things can affect. Nor can the United States take the least cognizance of what a State, a County, a Township, or a City may be paying a man who renders it services. It is absolutely no more to do with that than it is with the money the veteran may receive from his neighbors for the work he does for them.

The fifth clause would take away from the inmates of Soldiers' Homes all the pensions they receive. This is another scheme for reducing them to actual pauperism. Every inmate needs many little things that the Soldiers' Homes—liberally though they be managed—cannot supply him. He wants particular medicines, special articles of food, his favorite books and papers, and many little comforts for himself or family, the denial of which would be a greater hardship than insufficient food or uncomfortable lodging. Why should the great United States begrudge the faithful old veterans

what few pleasures alleviate the sorrows of their last years?

The sixth clause would rob the veterans of the services of a trained and skillful attorney by denying such a decent compensation. No lawyers in the whole country do so much work for as meager fees as pension attorneys, and without their assistance there would be exceedingly few pensions granted. No attorney of any ability whatever would waste time on a pension case for a fee of \$1, or anything like it, and consequently the only way a veteran could get a competent man to attend to his case would be as a matter of friendship or charity. This is the real reason for this clause. The pretense that it is desired to save money for the veterans is vile hypocrisy. The actual motive is that it will virtually stop pension getting, especially under the proposed laws, when it will be more than ever necessary for the veteran to have the assistance of a capable attorney, well versed in all the subtleties and embarrassments of pension practice.

Brutally mean as the preceding clauses are, they are surpassed in malignant ingenuity by the last, which proposes to establish in every Township and County petty little star chambers, "composed wholly of civilians"—that is, of Copperheads and stay-at-homes, or selfish young political leaders—who will become the receptacles and agents of all the neighborhood spite and animosities. They will goad and nag the veteran constantly with fear of loss of his pension. If he doesn't vote just as the political bosses want him, or if his chickens happen to scratch up the garden of one of the members of the "tribunal," off will go his pension. Every mean, vindictive man, who hated the soldiers during the war, or who hates them now, will strive to get on the "tribunal" to wreak his spite.

As we have said before, this program is the mildest, most conservative proposition made by the organized pension-haters. The great mass of them urge still more destructive measures. If they succeed this scheme is the gentlest treatment we can hope for. We shall be exceedingly fortunate if we get no worse than it threatens.

SHALL WE HAVE GERMAN SUGAR?

Germany is now looking out for concessions to enable her to push her sugar in this country. She undoubtedly contemplates a vigorous campaign in this direction, and hopes to be even more successful here than in England, where in a few years after she began producing sugar she crowded Cuba out of the market and divided the trade between French and Germany.

There was and is no reason why Germany should lead in European sugar production. Not her people but the French discovered and developed the process of making sugar from beets. She only took it up less than a score of years ago. The amount of soil she has available for beet-growing must necessarily be very limited, for her entire area is less than the combined extent of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Michigan. Yet inside of 30 years she has developed a sugar production that brings her agriculturalists millions of dollars a year. It has become one of the great farming staples of the Empire, employing thousands of men, at increased wages, and bringing into the country millions of dollars, where that sum formerly went out to Cuba and France. The farmers have gone into the business so thoroughly that they now group together and work up their own beets into sugar, thus making a double profit—as growers and as manufacturers.

Germany has long looked to this country with covetous eyes. We are the greatest sugar-croppers in the world. If she can get control of our market it will give her an annual sale of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year—that much money taken from our farmers and distributed among hers. It will be a gross scandal on our boasted progressiveness and enterprise if we permit this. We can and should raise every pound of our own sugar. If Germany can do what she has done on a little territory of 211,000 square miles, we certainly can do it on a territory of more than 3,000,000 square miles—fully 15 times as great. The only requirement for the Government to give as steady, as liberal, and as intelligent encouragement to our farmers as Germany has to hers. It will be a great mistake to open wide our gates to German sugar-growers to the ruin of our own. Our first duty is to our own farmers, as Germany has recognized that her first duty is to hers. We can best make money plentiful in this country by keeping our millions at home to buy our own products instead of sending them abroad to buy other people's.

PUSH THE CIRCULATION.

Comrades, push the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, as the most effective way of counteracting the effect of the soldier-haters' lies. It sets forth the truth and exposes their mendacity. It is an indefatigable champion, always on the alert, always ready, and bristling with facts and figures to confound the enemy. The larger its circulation the stronger the veteran's cause, because it is only necessary for anyone to read it to become convinced of the rightfulness of the veteran's cause.

Get up clubs for it everywhere. Let it be in as many hands as possible 62 times a year telling the plain, truthful story of those who fought and died that the Nation might live. It is easy to get up clubs. The paper is its own recommendation. There are numbers in every community who want it, and will take it if they are only asked.

Be sure and ask them.

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS.

Good Things in Store for Readers of The National Tribune.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for the coming year will be made unusually attractive and interesting. We have a great array of valuable features to present to our readers. First and foremost, we have an admirable account of a boy soldier's experiences in THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN. By Prof. C. A. Hobbs, of the Delaware (W.Va.) College. Prof. Hobbs was First Sergeant of Co. B, 99th Ill., and fought the entire campaign which he so graphically describes. He commences with the camp at Milliken's Bend, and carries the reader through all the campaigns, giving a boy soldier's view of the marching, camping, fighting, and the general conditions, etc. It will be read with great interest by all.

INDIAN STORIES. A Series of Exciting Narratives of Life, Loving, Fighting and Fighting on the Western Frontier. By Col. Henry J. Wagon, the popular author.

W. H. SEWARD. By Maj. Gen. John Pope. This is a continuation of Gen. Pope's interesting reminiscences of the great men of war times.

LAKE BEVERLY. An Interesting Romance. By Mrs. Olive Logan Sikes, the noted writer.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. By Col. A. G. Brackett, U. S. A.

A NOBLE ATTEMPT. An Interesting Story. By Miss Sophie Rodolph de Meissner, of the French Legation.

SOUTH AFRICA. A Series of Letters from the Diamond Fields. By H. H. Harrison.

FIGHTING THE NEZ PERCES. By Capt. Henry Keweenaw, U. S. A.

CARRYING THE FIRST MAIL SOUTH. By Geo. B. Hall.

AMONG THE MOONSHINERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. By Gen. Marcus J. Wright.

SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES. By Capt. Albert Barnes.

THE BELL WETHER GUIDE. By Mrs. Louise Morgan Hill (daughter of Gen. Morgan L. Smith). A Story of East Tennessee Legally.

This is only a partial list. Other attractive features will be announced from time to time.

Leut. T. Dix Bolles will continue his interesting series of "Experiences and Adventures."

Frank G. Carpenter will continue his interesting series.

Prof. Felix L. Oswald will continue his attractive series.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will constantly be made better and more interesting.

The paper costs only two cents a week. Every family should have it.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT.

Comrades, wake up on the Logan Monument! Go to work for this testimonial to our illustrious deceased comrade in the same earnest spirit that he worked for you. The monument will not merely be a memorial of him who so well deserved it, but it will be still more a memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic and the volunteer soldiers of America. In honoring him you will be honoring yourselves and your comrades. He was the greatest volunteer soldier of the war, and he will be remembered in all history as the highest type of the volunteers who rallied to the defense of the Nation, and saved it by almost incredible fighting and suffering. He was a grand soldier and a grand man in every sense of the word, and too much honor cannot be given him.

Every comrade and every Post should be anxious to be represented in this testimonial to him, which will stand forever in the Capital as a perpetual reminder of the valor, constancy, and loyalty of the citizen-soldier of America. The work of preparing for the monument is in the hands of a most competent committee, which is pushing it forward. It is earnestly desired, for the honor of the Grand Army, that the testimonial shall be a work entirely worthy of our grand Order and its dead chieftain. Let every comrade and every Post give something, that he or it may have a share in the meritorious work. Let this gift be at once, that there may be no delay in carrying the work out, and that the committee may know the amount it will have at its disposal. Send contributions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., and they will be acknowledged through its columns.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

There are strong manifestations of the growth of the annexation feeling in Canada. Public meetings favoring political union with the United States are becoming quite frequent and destined to be still more common. The advantages of annexation to this country will become daily more undeniable, even by the most fanatical Tories. We can afford to wait quietly and watch the feeling ripen without lifting a finger to aid it. In fact, that will be the best policy if we desire the Dominion to come in. Any attempt that we should make to strengthen the Annexationists would be pretty sure to arouse distrust and antagonism. Nor do we want the Canadians to come in until their sentiment is overwhelmingly favorable. They have some institutions which must be changed before we can admit the Provinces as States. They must be entirely willing to remodel their political forms until they are as truly republican as the present Governments of our States. There must be an entire divorce of Church and State, and an abolition of many survivals of feudalism and aristocracy which still exist in Canada, before we can consent to receive her. It is therefore unlikely that, unless some great convulsion occurs, annexation will come for a quarter of a century.

BRIG-GEN. WILEY'S article on the comparative losses at Gettysburg and Chickamauga will be read with interest by all veterans. There was no better soldier than Gen. Wiley, and he writes as well as he fought.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled or trebled, and with little trouble let each subscriber try it.

GRANT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer, by a recent order, appointed as the committee for the erection in Washington of a memorial to our late comrade, Gen. U. S. Grant, Past Commander-in-Chief S. S. Burdett, Robert B. Beath, W. G. Veazey, and Russell A. Alger, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Selden Connor, and Comrades E. S. Grant, Ohio, and Horace S. Clark, Illinois.

The committee met in Philadelphia on the 14th inst., and organized by the selection of Gen. Burdett, Washington, as Chairman, and Col. R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, Secretary.

By act of Congress permission has been given for the erection of a memorial statue in the Capitol upon a design to be approved by the Joint Committee on Library. The committee will at once proceed to make thorough examination of the subject, with a view to the selection of a suitable artist to prepare acceptable designs and enter upon the work as soon as practicable. It is expected that the pedestal can be placed in position before the meeting of the National Encampment in 1892, but at least two years will be needed for the completion of the marble statue. It is determined to make this a thoroughly creditable work for the Grand Army of the Republic, and for this purpose the committee are assured that the moneys already collected are ample, and there will be no further calls upon comrades for this purpose.

The report of the British Board of Trade for August gives some facts which are very conclusive as to the development of tin making in the United States. The report says that the United States only took one-fifth as much English tin plate during the month as we did during the same month of the previous year. In exact figures the amount fell from \$415,000 to \$75,000. That is, during that month we paid to our own workmen and manufacturers, for distribution among the farmers, \$1,700,000 more during last August than we did during the same month of 1890.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE costs only two cents a week, and it is the best investment that any family can make of choice reading matter for every member.

TRIBUNETS.

NO AMUSEMENT ABOUT IT.

Prof. Kawhook (the ebullient)—Ah, Mr. Beath, shall I have the pleasure of having you for an auditor at my entertainment this evening?

Mrs. Beath—I fear not, Professor. I am in mourning, you know, and am unable to—

Prof. Kawhook (hastily)—Oh, but I assure you, Mrs. Beath, that my entertainments are not amusements.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Alkali Ike (entering Oklahoma photograph gallery)—Say, Dabbs, you allow us to take a fellow so that he shows up to the best advantage, don't you?

Dabbs (the photographer)—Certainly. I endeavor to give prominence to the best points of the sitter's make-up.

Alkali Ike—Wal, that's what I want. My voice is my strong hold. I kin yell so's to be heard nighly nigh a mile off. Tell me when you're ready an' I'll yell.

ALL OUT OF PROPORTION.

"An Eastern traveler reports a most astonishing discovery. There was recently exhumed from an Egyptian tomb a skeleton less than four feet long, with a head 6 inches in circumference. Amazing, wasn't it?"

"I should say! I did not suppose there were any Little Lord Fauntleroy's in those days."

SPREADING HIMSELF.

Col. Henry C. De Abns, who died in New York City last week, was a Bavarian by birth, a Union veteran during the war, and was Collector of Alaska during President Hayes's Administration. The Colonel was a well-known figure in Washington several years ago.

Charles Perry enlisted early in the war in a New York regiment, and served over three years. When the war was over Comrade Perry was so in love with military affairs that he joined the Navy, where he served until some three years ago. On his last cruise he was with the Kearsarge in the waters of South America, where he happened to be on account which made his left leg worse than useless, and he was brought home and discharged. He was injured in line of duty, and applied for a pension, but while waiting for the Pension Bureau to dispose of his claim he was admitted to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O. A short time ago he was pensioned at the rate of \$36 per month, and got quite a good sum back pension. He has left the Dayton Home and gone to his people at Bordentown, N. J., where he will probably start some little business. His leg is entirely useless, but he hopes around on crutches and can still make himself useful in various ways.

One of the largest house-furnishing establishments in Washington is the Houghton Manufacturing Company. The owners of this vast establishment are the sons of a veteran, and have, in a few years, by tact, industry, and knowledge of their business, brought a small beginning to the top of all furniture dealers at the Capital. The father of these young gentlemen served his country during the war as Orderly-Sergeant of Co. I, 8th Ohio (three months), being promoted Ensign of the same company before his term expired. He then became First Sergeant of the 1st Ohio L. A., serving as such until January, 1862. From Dec. 5, 1862, until June 30, 1863, he served as a private in the 8th N. Y. Inf'd battery. He has a splendid military record, and is now a clerk in the War Department.

Jerseyman (to his wife)—It is coming nearer all the time. Hand me the gun, Lobelia.

His wife—Gracious, Isham! It is a Highlander in his native costume playing his bagpipes.

Jerseyman—Bagpipes? I thought it was a mosquito!

PERSONAL.

Michael Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the oldest Second Lieutenant on the Regular Army list. He was a musician in the 13th Inf. in 1817, and has been constantly in service since that time. He was promoted Second Lieutenant in January, 1869, and was retired in 1879. He is 91 years old. He draws three-fourths pay as a Second Lieutenant on the retired list, which gives the old veteran \$105 per month. He is in possession of all his faculties, and his health is remarkably good.

Kilson's statue of Admiral Farragut, which he has just completed, but every of his office. Mass. at a cost of \$22,500, is said to be a masterpiece of sculpture and a splendid likeness of the great Sea Captain.

Gen. Franz Sigel has returned to New York from his Western trip, where he visited on special invitation the cities of Fort Madison and Burlington, Iowa, St. Louis, Mo., and his namesake, Sigel, Ill. He says that he never met with a more spontaneous outpouring of the people and more patriotic demonstrations than during his entire visit, and he was highly gratified by the reception. The General spoke at Fort Madison on "German Day," and at Burlington at the Reminiscence of the veterans of the 25th Iowa. On account of his health he had to decline many other invitations which he would gladly have honored had he been in better health.

The old war-horse Comanche, the only member of Custer's band that survived the massacre of the Little Big Horn, is still in the flesh at Fort Riley, Kan., where Troop I, 7th Cav., cares for him. Comanche is now 29 years old, and will soon reach the end of his days, but every attention is given him by the soldiers, and he is never subjected to the saddle.

The Price Club, of Lake Erie, is composed of rich American sportsmen who can afford to pay \$500 a year for one month's fishing. Gen. Schofield recently took the place vacated by Gen. Sheridan, at his death, upon the roll of members, which is very exclusive. The camp and grounds of the club are at Point Sheridan, on the Canadian side of the lake, and was named after the great American statesman. The members of the club are mostly rich city men, who say that the water is colder on the Canadian side, and the fishing consequently is much better than it is on the American side of the lake.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, has presented to the National Library with the Official History of the Rebellion, in 100 handsomely-bound volumes, which are much appreciated by the people of that thriving Kansas town.

Sheriff McLenahan, of Memphis, Tenn., said that the day before the battle of Shiloh he paid \$500 for a pair of new boots in Confederate money, and in the night had a leg shot off, and lost therefore \$300 worth of boot. He thinks that it was a pretty bad day for both legs and boots.

Maj. H. W. Clarke, Secretary of the 155th N. Y. Veterans Association, about a year ago, owing to apparent breaking down of his health from the strain of overwork, probably the most recent being his position as Secretary of the New York City Engineer of Syracuse, N. Y., under the orders of his physician, who advised an absolute relief from the excitement and anxieties of business for several months, as the only chance for a restoration to health. During the past summer improvement was quite marked, although unable to resume active business; but more recent and anxious developments in the case caused considerable anxiety, and he has now been confined to his room for nearly two months. The main cause of his illness, which has from the start been considered a very unusual one by the Surgeons who have examined him, is the general obstruction of the circulation from a service growth, in the nature of a tumor, in the right breast of the chest, probably the result of a wound, causing great inconvenience and some suffering. Maj. Clarke is one of the oldest comrades in the G. A. R. in central New York, having been mustered Feb. 12, 1862, and until the failure of his health has been constantly active in Grand Army, veteran, and political circles. He was the author of the New York Indigent Soldiers' Act, and was mainly instrumental in securing its passage through the Legislature. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of several other scientific societies, and is probably the last report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey as authority in numerous observations for the "Declaration of the Magnetic Needle."

Gen. E. Burd Grubb, United States Minister to Spain, sailed from New York on Tuesday, Oct. 26, for his post of duty. On land he was on 26, and he will start immediately for Lome, where his marriage to Miss Sopwith will take place during the first week in November. A beautiful bronze statue of Psyche, made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, was sent by the Spanish Government to the United States, which will arrive in time for a wedding present. The statue is a gift of Gen. Grubb's command, the 23d N. J., who held a Regiment Oct. 12, at which the General was present.

The meeting of the churchmen in Washington has brought out some stories of Rev. Henry Clay Dean, of Missouri, who is a member of the Methodist minister that ever styled a Methodist pulpit. He was at one time Chaplain of the United States Senate, and was at all times a man of great oratorical powers and genius. But he is chiefly remembered for his geniality, and his ready wit, which he carried off in a white linen suit, he became dressed by a Summer shower, and reaching a farm-house tired and wet, he asked permission to go to bed for an hour's rest. Without undressing, he lay down between two straw mattresses, and was fast asleep. Not being wakened to wash, they left their imprint on his wet clothing, and when the reverend gentleman appeared he was the center of a presentation of a circus clown. When he left the house, he was met by a brilliant light with red ropes and pink balloons, and a friend who saw him exclaimed: "In Heaven's name, Mr. Dean, what is the matter? You look just like an Easter egg." The reverend Dean was a violent copperhead during the war, and once made a bitter attack on the soldiers confined in Keokuk hospital. He afterward visited that city, and was taken by the outraged soldiers and led about the town with a rope around his neck, the end of which was now and again thrown over a lamp-post. He was then taken to a hospital, and died of the disease, which he did not return until after hostilities ceased. He was known in Iowa as "Dirty Shirt Dean."

A remarkably beautiful bust of President George Washington, executed in China by Wedgwood, is now on exhibition in Chicago. There were seven such busts made, and these last were given to the whereabout of only two is known at present. These two were owned in London until recently, when the one now in Chicago came into the possession of a Mr. Van Loan. It was valued at \$35,000, and is said to be a remarkable likeness.

Col. Henry C. De Abns, who died in New York City last week, was a Bavarian by birth, a Union veteran during the war, and was Collector of Alaska during President Hayes's Administration. The Colonel was a well-known figure in Washington several years ago.

Charles Perry enlisted early in the war in a New York regiment, and served over three years. When the war was over Comrade Perry was so in love with military affairs that he joined the Navy, where he served until some three years ago. On his last cruise he was with the Kearsarge in the waters of South America, where he happened to be on account which made his left leg worse than useless, and he was brought home and discharged. He was injured in line of duty, and applied for a pension, but while waiting for the Pension Bureau to dispose of his claim he was admitted to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O. A short time ago he was pensioned at the rate of \$36 per month, and got quite a good sum back pension. He has left the Dayton Home and gone to his people at Bordentown, N. J., where he will probably start some little business. His leg